

Chapter 2—The Emergence of Cities

Multiple Choice Questions

1. In chapter 2, “The Emergence of Cities,” in addition to examining why, where, and when cities emerged, Hutter is most interested in...
 - A. why there has been an anti-urban bias in the United States.
 - B. Sumerian cities.
 - C. the nature of rural life.
 - D. the effects that cities have on their inhabitants.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Page Ref: 34

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Knowledge

2. In the debate over the emergence of modern humans and modern behavior, one side argues that modern behavior evolved gradually while the other side argues that...
 - A. modern behavior emerged early in the nineteenth century.
 - B. there was a sudden creative emergence of modern behavior about 45,000 years ago.
 - C. modern human beings evolved in North America.
 - D. there is no way to tell when modern human beings emerged.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Page Ref: 35

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Knowledge

3. The significance of jewelry in the debate over the emergence of modern human behavior is that jewelry...
 - A. is valuable, so no one would leave it laying around.
 - B. indicates the development of a full-fledged urban civilization.
 - C. indicates anatomical modernity.
 - D. signifies the presence of symbolic thinking.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Page Ref: 35

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Comprehension

4. Both sides of the argument over human origins now agree that modern humans had developed by...
- A. 30,000 years ago.
 - B. 35,000 years ago.
 - C. 45,000 years ago.
 - D. 70,000 years ago.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Page Ref: 36

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Knowledge

5. In trying to understand the origins and development of cities, our conclusions must remain tentative and open to revision. Which of the following is the major reason for this?
- A. We have to guess because there is no evidence at all to go on.
 - B. We would need jewelry from every early urban site to reach any valid conclusions.
 - C. Symbolic interactionism is not well suited to answering these types of questions.
 - D. Written records date from long after cities appeared and archaeological evidence is fragmentary and limited.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Page Ref: 36–37

Topic: The Origin of Cities

Skill: Comprehension

6. For the birth of urban settlements, there had to be a sufficient surplus of food and...
- A. people must have been convinced that urban living gave them advantages.
 - B. a form of social organization to guarantee that the food surplus would be distributed to those who needed it.
 - C. industrial cities must have become cleaner places to live.
 - D. there had to be no wars between cities.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Page Ref: 36–37

Topic: Origin of Cities

Skill: Comprehension

7. The Agricultural Revolution transformed the economy into one that could produce a food surplus that allowed for permanent settlements. The key factor in enabling those permanent settlements to develop was the...

- A. emergence of jewelry as a mode of adornment.
- B. development of warfare.
- C. emergence of modern humans.
- D. development of a more complex form of social organization.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Page Ref: 37–39

Topic: The Agricultural Revolution

Skill: Comprehension

8. V. Gordon Childe argued that the “urban revolution” represented the development of new institutions, which could do all EXCEPT which of the following?
- A. secure the food surplus
 - B. bless the food surplus
 - C. store the food surplus
 - D. distribute the food surplus

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Page Ref: 40

Topic: The Urban Revolution

Skill: Knowledge

9. Which of the following is NOT one of the categories of the “ecological complex,” also known by the acronym POET?
- A. population
 - B. organization
 - C. environment
 - D. poverty
 - E. technology

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Page Ref: 41

Topic: The Urban Revolution

Skill: Knowledge

10. If you were concerned with the social structure that enables the population to function in a particular social environment, you would be focusing on which of the following aspects of the “ecological complex”?
- A. population (P)
 - B. organization (O)
 - C. environment (E)
 - D. technology (T)

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Page Ref: 42

Topic: *The Urban Revolution*

Skill: *Application*

11. The most influential Sumerian city was...

- A. Jericho.
- B. Uruk.
- C. Catal Huyuk.
- D. Mashkan-shapir.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Page Ref: 44–45

Topic: *Sumerian Cities*

Skill: *Knowledge*

12. Catal Huyuk is estimated to be at least _____ years old.

- A. 4,000
- B. 8,500
- C. 10,000
- D. 45,000

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Page Ref: 47

Topic: *Trade Theory and the Origin of Cities*

Skill: *Knowledge*

13. The *Epic of Gilgamesh* is about a king of the following city:

- a. Sumer
- b. Gilgamesh
- c. Uruk
- d. Jericho

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Page ref: 45–46

Topic: *Sumerian Cities*

Skill: *Comprehension*

14. Of the following, who discovered Catal Huyuk?

- A. Jane Jacobs
- B. James Mellaart
- C. A. Leo Oppenheim
- D. V. Gordon Childe

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Page Ref: 47–48

Topic: Trade Theory and the Origin of Cities

Skill: Knowledge

15. Although most urban scholars think that the production of an agricultural surplus was the key factor in the development of cities, Jane Jacobs theorized that the key factor might be...

- A. warfare.
- B. POET.
- C. religion.
- D. politics.
- E. trade.

Answer: E

Diff: 1

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Topic: Trade Theory and the Origin of Cities

Skill: Knowledge

16. According to Hutter, why will the controversy about the origin of Catul Hayuk never truly be solved?

- a. political differences
- b. lack of technology
- c. lack of resources
- d. fragmentary evidence
- e. none of the above

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Page Ref: 49

Topic: Trade Theory and the Origin of Cities

Skill: Comprehension

17. What was *Gobekli Tepe* believe to be used for according to many archaeologists?

- a. trade
- b. agriculture
- c. rituals
- d. justice

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Page Ref: 51

Topic: Trade Theory and the Origin of Cities

Skill: Knowledge

18. Lewis Mumford's statement that "the city of the dead antedates the city of the living" reflected his view that...
- A. early humans' fear of abandoned cities led them to move back into cities.
 - B. early humans created their first cities in cemeteries.
 - C. early humans' fear of the unknown and death may have led them to gather together and, thus, led to the origin of cities.
 - D. early humans felt that an agricultural surplus was not essential for the origin of cities.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Page Ref: 52

Topic: Religion in Early Cities

Skill: Comprehension

19. According to Hutter, Mumford may overstate the importance of religion for the development of cities, but his ideas do point to the key role of _____ in the appearance of early cities.
- A. warfare
 - B. ecological factors
 - C. trade
 - D. social and cultural factors

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Page Ref: 52

Topic: Religion in Early Cities

Skill: Knowledge

20. The form of social structure and organization that helped make the origin of cities possible was one in which...
- A. religious groups would emphasize the importance of burial grounds.
 - B. certain social classes would control part of the agricultural surplus.
 - C. all groups would share equally in the agricultural surplus.
 - D. the elderly would be the most important people in the group.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Page Ref: 53

Topic: Religion in Early Cities

Skill: Knowledge

21. Which of the following is NOT one of the new social organizational forms developed by the early urban elites?
- A. differentiated socioeconomic classes on the basis of power, status, and wealth
 - B. writers and poets who could celebrate the growing importance of urban life
 - C. military, political, and administrative elites

D. economic networks of tribute, trade, and redistribution

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Page Ref: 53–54

Topic: Religion in Early Cities

Skill: Comprehension

22. Although warfare and conquest were factors leading to the decline of early Middle Eastern cities, a side effect of warfare was...

- A. increasing emphasis on religion to comfort the relatives of those killed.
- B. a rich tradition of epics and sagas celebrating the heroes of the wars.
- C. the cultural diffusion of urban culture.
- D. the realization that warfare was an essential element fostering urban growth.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Page Ref: 55–56

Topic: Religion in Early Cities

Skill: Knowledge

23. Which of the following is NOT one of the factors limiting early urban growth?

- A. natural disasters
- B. long distance trade
- C. social and cultural organizational limitations
- D. raids and conquests

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Page Ref: 56–57

Topic: Religion in Early Cities

Skill: Comprehension

True/False Questions

24. Both sides in the debate over the emergence of modern human behavior agree that by 45,000 years ago, modern humans essentially similar to us lived on the planet.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Page Ref: 34–35

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Knowledge

25. The lack of archaeological evidence in Africa demonstrates that humans were not as productive there as in Europe.

Answer: False

Diff: 2

Page Ref: 34

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Comprehension

26. The first cities developed independently in seven different areas of the world.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Page Ref: 37

Topic: The Origins of Cities

Skill: Knowledge

27. Urban scholars generally agree that because there is no evidence of writing associated with them, Jericho and Catal Huyuk were not really cities.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Page Ref: 43–44

Topic: Trade Theory and the Origin of Cities

Skill: Knowledge

28. Hutter emphasizes that social and cultural factors were crucial elements in the appearance of early cities.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Page Ref: 40

Topic: Religion in Early Cities

Skill: Comprehension

29. One key to the rise of cities was the rise of urban elites who had power over those who worked the land.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Page Ref: 52–55

Topic: Religion in Early Cities

Skill: Comprehension

Short Answer Questions

30. Hutter notes that anatomically modern humans are believed to have emerged in Africa about 120,000 years ago, but that the first forms of modern human behavior did not emerge until

about 45,000 years ago. According to Hutter, two questions are raised by these facts. What are they?

Answer: The first is why there is no archaeological evidence from the period 120,000 to 45,000 years ago to demonstrate that the anatomically modern human had the capacity for creative thought. The second is how and under what circumstances “modern” humans came into being.

Diff: 2

Page Ref: 34–36

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Knowledge

31. It now appears that the first cities developed independently in seven civilizations. Name five of those civilizations.

Answer: The seven civilizations developed in Mesopotamia (now southern Iraq), Egypt, the Indus River Valley (now Pakistan), the Yellow River basin in China, the valley of Mexico, the jungles of Guatemala and Honduras, and the coastlands of Peru.

Diff: 2

Page Ref: 37

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Knowledge

32. What two requirements had to be met for the birth of urban settlements to occur, according to most urban scholars?

Answer: First, there had to be a sufficient surplus of food and other necessities so that some people could live in settlements where they would not have to produce their own food and could rely on others to do so. Second, there had to be a form of social organization to guarantee that the surplus would be distributed to those who needed it.

Diff: 2

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Topic: Introduction

Skill: Knowledge

33. Explain Jane Jacobs’s trade theory of the origin of cities.

Answer: Jacobs’ controversial theory argues that trade led to the development of food production. Therefore, agriculture was invented to stimulate and develop trade. This differs from the “dogma of agricultural primacy.”

Diff: 2

Page Ref: 48–50

Topic: Trade Theory and the Origin of Cities

Skill: Comprehension

34. Discuss the questions raised by urban planner A.E.J. Morris regarding Jacob’s trade theory?

Answer: Responses will vary, but will focus on the size, technology, and a lack of recording system.

Diff: 2

Page Ref: 49

Topic: Trade Theory and the Origin of Cities

Skill: Knowledge

35. What are two of the effects of warfare and conflict on the growth of cities?

Answer: Answers may differ here because Hutter discusses both positive and negative effects of warfare and conflict on cities.

Diff: 2

Page Ref: 53–57

Topic: Religion in Early Cities

Skill: Knowledge

Essay Questions

36. Explain the origin of cities, focusing on the kinds of factors that were necessary for cities to develop. Address the controversies involved in understanding the rise of cities.

37. V. Gordon Childe enumerated the ten traits that account for the uniqueness of early cities. Explain these traits and show how they are related to the POET scheme.